11th February 1959]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 21 asked by Vidwan T. Muthukannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th February 1959, page 221 supra.]

Names of the Members of the Committee constituted for the finalization of the Glossary of Tamil equivalents for English administrative terms, etc.

(a) The following are the names of the Members of the Committee constituted for the finalization of the Glossary of Tamil equivalents for English administrative terms :—

1. Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras-5 (*Chairman*)

2. Sri M. Ananthanarayanan, I.C.S., Director of Legal Studies, Madras.

3. Sri T. K. Sankaravadivelu, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, Madras-5.

4. Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, M.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

5. Sri M. R. Perumal, Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

6. Sri N. Vinayakam, Senior Translator to Government.

7. Sri P. Kothandaraman of *Swadesamitran*.

8. Sri C. Amritaganesa Mudaliar, Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society.

9. Sri R. P. Sethu Pillai, Professor of Tamil, University of Madras.

10. Sri K. Kothandapani Pillai, Member, Railway Service Commission, Madras-17.

11. Sri M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, B.A., Retired Collector, Palayamkottai.

12. Dr. D. R. Annamalai Pillai, L.C.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., M.R.A.S. (London).

13. Sri A. Arulappan, B.A., Professor of Tamil, St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai.

14. Sri S. Ramaswami Konar, B.A., B.L., President, Madras Presidency Tamil Sangam.

15. Prof. A. Muthiah Pillai, Professor of Economics, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras-10.

16. Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar, Secretary to Madras Legislature (retired).

17. Dr. Manavala Ramanujam.

18. Sri E. M. Subramania Pillai, Secretary, Madras Presidency Tamil Sangam.

(b) Yes, Sir. Generally, the terms given in the Glossary are being used in the offices where Tamil has been introduced. A few instances of deviation from the terms found in the Glossary have

[11th February 1959

come to notice during the visits of the Special Officer, working under the Official Language Act Implementation Committee, who has joined duty recently. In these cases, the transliteration of English words have been used.

Example.

Terms used.			*Terms in the Glossary.*
நோட்டீஸ்	..	..	அறிவிப்பு.
டிப்போ	..	..	பண்டக சாலை.
ஆபீசு	..	..	அலுவலகம்.
ஆக்ட்டு	..	..	சட்டம்.
பிரசிடெண்டு		..	தலைவர்.
மெம்பர்கள்		..	உறுப்பினர்கள்.
இன்ஸ்பெக்ஷன்		..	தணிக்கை, பார்வை.
மெட்டல் ரோடு		..	கற்சாலை.
வார்டு	..	..	பகுதி.

(*c*) The Heads of departments have been instructed to see that officers and clerks in the offices where Tamil has been introduced, familiarize themselves thoroughly with the terms in the Glossary and use them in day-to-day correspondence. The Special Officer is also giving instructions to the staff on the spot clearing their difficulties and asking them to use the appropriate terms found in the Glossary instead of using transliteration of English words.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III on page 237 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 25 OF 1958.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to define the conditions of engagement and to provide for the protection of kaiaeruvaramdars and mattuvaramdars in certain areas in the district of Tiruchirappalli.

WHEREAS in certain areas of Tiruchirappalli district certain peculiar kinds of relationship in respect of land called *kaiaeruvaram* and *mattuvaram* are prevalent and whereas the uncertainties regarding the incidents of those relationships have led to frequent disputes between the landowners and *kaiaeruvaramdars* and *mattuvaramdars*, leading to unsettled conditions and breaches of peace and causing fall in agricultural production;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to define the conditions of engagement and to provide for the protection of *kaiaeruvaramdars* and *mattuvaramdars* in certain areas in the district of Tiruchirappalli;

BE it enacted in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Tiruchirappalli *Kaiaeruaram* and *Mattuvaram* Act, 1958.

(2) It extends to the villages in the district of Tiruchirappalli specified in the Schedule.

11th February 1959]

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1959.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) " garden land " means dry land irrigated by lifting water from wells or other sources;

(*b*) " *kaiaeruvaramdar* " means any person engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operation alone on a land for remuneration for such work by a share in the crop on the land in respect of which such work is done or by payment of a fixed quantity of paddy or by both such share and payment;

(*c*) " landowner " in relation to a *kaiaeruvaram* or *mattuvaramdar* means the owner of a land who has engaged the *kaiaeruvaramdar* or the *mattuvaramdar* and includes any person deriving any right from such owner in respect of that land;

(*d*) " *mattuvaramdar* " means any person engaged by a landowner to supply bulls for ploughing operations and to do ploughing and other operations on a land for remuneration for such work by a share in the crop on the land in respect of which such work is done;

(*e*) one acre of wet land shall be deemed to be equivalent to one and a half acres of garden land or three acres of dry land and any reference to acres of wet land shall be deemed to include a reference to dry or garden land reduced to their equivalent extent of wet land.

3. *Remuneration payable to kaiaeruvaramdar.*—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any pre-existing law, custom, usage, agreement or decree or order of a Court, the remuneration payable to any *kaiaeruvaramdar* shall be on the same terms as were applicable to him immediately before the commencement of this Act.

4. *Dismissal of kaiaeruvaramdar.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), no landowner shall dismiss a *kaiaeruvaramdar* after the commencement of the agricultural operations in a crop season.

(2) Any landowner may dismiss a *kaiaeruvaramdar* for misconduct or for neglect of duty but shall within a week of the dismissal report the fact of such dismissal to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area.

(3) Any landowner or *kaiaeruvaramdar* may terminate the engagement by giving notice in writing of not less than twelve months or by mutual agreement, provided that where the landowner terminates the engagement under this sub-section, he shall be liable to pay to the *kaiaeruvaramdar* such compensation as may be prescribed or such amount as may be mutually agreed upon.

5. *Kaiaeruvaramdar to be re-engaged in certain cases.*—Any *kaiaeruvaramdar* whose engagement has been terminated on or after the 1st January 1957 and before the commencement of this Act,

[11th February 1959

shall, on application made within thirty days after the commencement of this Act to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area in which the land is situated be entitled to be re-engaged as a *kaiaeruvaramdar* under this Act by the landowner concerned :

Provided that the application may be received after the period of thirty days aforesaid if the applicant satisfies the Tahsildar that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period :

Provided further that any order for re-engaging any *kaiaeruvaramdar* under this section shall, in respect of any land where there are standing crops on the date of such order, take effect immediately after the harvest of such crops.

6. *Adjudication of disputes.*—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, any dispute between a landowner and a *kaiaeruvaramdar* including any dismissal of a *kaiaeruvaramdar* under sub-section (2) of section 4 or any matter which affects their mutual harmonious relationship in the cultivation of land, shall, on application by any party aggrieved or on receipt of the report made under section 4 (2) be decided by the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area in which the land is situated.

Explanation.—Where the land in respect of which the *kaiaeruvaramdar* is engaged is situated in the jurisdiction of more than one Tahsildar, it shall be open to the party aggrieved to apply to any one of those Tahsildars.

(2) Against any final order passed by the Tahsildar under sub-section (1), an appeal shall lie to the Revenue Divisional Officer to whom the Tahsildar concerned is subordinate within thirty days of the passing of the order unless he, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers that there was sufficient reason for not preferring the appeal within time and condones the delay in preferring the appeal within that time; and the decision of the Revenue Divisional Officer on such appeal shall be final.

7. *Application of Madras Act XXV of 1955 and Madras Act XIV of 1956 to mattuvaramdars.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955), and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXXIV of 1956),

(*a*) the provisions of those Acts shall apply to any *mattuvaramdar* under a landowner who owns more than ten acres of wet land and such a *mattuvaramdar* shall be deemed to be a cultivating tenant within the meaning of those Acts; and

(*b*) any *mattuvaramdar* under a landowner referred to in sub-section (2) of section 9 whose engagement has not been terminated under that sub-section shall be entitled to continue as a *mattuvaramdar* on the same terms as were applicable to him immediately before the commencement of this Act and the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955), shall, as far as may be, apply to him as if he were a cultivating tenant under that Act.

11th February 1959]

8. *Transitory provision.*—(1) Any proceeding under the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said Act), which has been disposed of on or after the 1st January 1957 and before the commencement of this Act on the footing that the said Act did not apply to any *mattuvaramdar* referred to in clause (*a*) of section 7 shall, on application made by such *mattuvaramdar* within thirty days after the commencement of this Act, be reopened and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the said Act as if he were a cultivating tenant within the meaning of the said Act :

Provided that the application may be received after the period of thirty days aforesaid if the applicant satisfies the authority concerned that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period.

(2) Any *mattuvaramdar* referred to in clause (*a*) of section 7 whose engagement has been terminated on or after the 1st January 1957 and before the commencement of this Act on the footing that the said Act did not apply to him at the relevant time shall, on application made within thirty days after the commencement of this Act, be entitled to be re-engaged on the terms specified in clause (*b*) of section 7 :

Provided that no such application shall be maintainable as against a landowner who would be entitled to terminate the engagement under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 9 to the extent specified in those sub-sections :

Provided further that the application may be received after the period of thirty days aforesaid if the applicant satisfies the authority concerned that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period.

(3) The provisions of section 4 of the said Act shall, so far as may be, apply to any *mattuvaramdar* entitled to be re-engaged on an application made under sub-section (2).

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section any order for re-engaging any *mattuvaramdar* under this section shall, in respect of any land where there are standing crops on the date of such order, take effect immediately after the harvest of such crops.

9. *Landowner entitled to resume possession in certain cases.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7 and 8, a landowner who owns not more than three acres of wet land and who has not been assessed to any sales tax, or income-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1955–56 or 1956–57 shall be entitled to terminate the engagement of any *mattuvaramdar* as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7 and 8, a landowner who owns not more than ten acres of wet land and who has not been assessed to any sales tax, or income-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1955–56 or 1956–57 shall be entitled to terminate the engagement of the *mattuvaramdars* as if this Act had not been passed :

Provided that the total extent of land in respect of which any such landowner as is referred to in this sub-section shall be entitled to so terminate the engagement of the *mattuvaramdars* shall not exceed three acres of wet land inclusive of the wet land on which such landowner has been carrying on personal cultivation :

Provided further that any such landowner as is referred to in this sub-section shall have the right of choosing the lands in respect of which he desires to terminate the engagement of the *mattuvaramdar*.

(3) Any landowner desiring to terminate the engagement of the *mattuvaramdars* under sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) shall apply to the Revenue Divisional Officer in whose jurisdiction the lands or any part thereof are situate and the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4-A of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955), shall, so far as may be, apply to an application made under this sub-section.

(4) No person who is not entitled to terminate the engagement of the *mattuvaramdars* under this section on the date of the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be so entitled by reason of any subsequent change in his circumstances.

10. *Levy of court-fee.*—Every application or memorandum of appeal under this Act shall bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee.

11. *Revision by the High Court.*—The Revenue Divisional Officer shall be deemed to be a court subordinate to the High Court for the purposes of section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), and any order of the Revenue Divisional Officer under this Act shall be liable to revision by the High Court under the provisions of that section.

12. *Bar of jurisdiction of civil court.*—No civil court shall entertain any suit or other proceeding to set aside or modify any order, decision or award passed by any Tahsildar, Revenue Divisional Officer or other authority under this Act or in respect of any other matter falling within his or its scope.

13. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act, and in particular for the execution or enforcement of any orders, decisions or awards passed thereunder or for the removal of any doubts or difficulties which may arise in giving effect to the provisions thereof.

(2) All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

14. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, as occasion may require, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty. A copy of

11th February 1959]

every order passed under this section shall be laid before each House of the Legislature as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications whether by way of repeal or amendment as the Legislature may make in the same session or in the next session.

SCHEDULE.

[*See* section 1 (2).]

Serial number.	Revenue number.	Name of village.
		(1) *Kulitalai taluk.*
1	15	Krishnarayapuram.
2	13A	Mahadanapuram North.
3	14	Kammanallur.
4	11	Kallapalli.
5	12	Chintalavady.
6	10	Pillapalayam.
7	8	K. Pettai.
8	7	Vadiyam.
9	6	Manathattai.
10	5	Vaigainallur North.
11	4	Kulitalai.
12	3	Rajendram.
13	2	Marudur North.
14	1	Kumaramangalam.
15	37	Poyyamani.
16	38	Nangavaram North.
17	38A	Nangavaram South.
		(2) *Musiri taluk.*
1	30	Natham.
2	32	Arasalur.
3	33	Thottiam.
4	48	Ayyampalayam.
5	54	Amur.
6	55	Konasilam.
7	46	Sundakkai.
8	47	Vellur.
9	28	Sriramasamudram.
10	36	Alagarai.
11	34	Sithur.

[11th February 1959

Serial number.	Revenue number.	Name of village.
		(3) *Karur taluk.*
1	22A	Nerur North.
2	22B	Nerur South.
3	23	Achamapuram.
4	25	Somur.
5	26	Koyampalli.
		(4) *Tiruchirappalli taluk.*
1	14	Andanallur.
2	17	Sirugamani.
3	19	Kulumani.
		(5) *Lalgudi taluk.*
1	2	Kariamanickam.
2	3	Kilianallur.
3	4	Melpathu.
4	11	Ulundangudi.
5	14	Manachanallur.
6	18	Melaseedevimangalam.
7	19	Vengagudi.